Business Notices.

KROX is the man to furnish you with the most elegant winter Hav of the season. There is something light, graceful and comfortable in their appearance, and they are much add fifty per cent to the personal appearance of the warrer. It is not an uncommon thing that a new flat looks awkward upon the head at first; but Kwox has attained the art of making the Hat correspond to the sows has attained the wearer. We should advise the Ledine who are located for Yeas to keep themselves warm during the reign of winter, to visit Kwox, who has a most splendid assortment of every variety—Malls, Caffs, Boas, Victories, &c. Kwox's slowed at N. 050 Broadway, and No. 125 Fulton at No. 250 Broadway, and No. 250 Broadway, a

HOLIDAY HAT-HEAR YE ALL -Gentlemen who have any regard for their appearance, are advised to and set one of Rapparary & Least's beautiful Hars of attest style, manufactured expressly for the Holidays, for the want an elegant Hat. The only Dequermin Hat Fee abment. No. 57 Chatham, and corner Chatham and Pearl

The most complete assortment of Ladies and Children's Furs, also of Brayer and First Boxers, and Boyl' and Missee' facey Hars and Cars will be found at Bayer and Missee' facey Hars and Cars will be found at Bayer and Stone Marten, intended for the new store, on the corner of Woosterst, will be opened to-day, as his removal with not take piace this face the Holidays.

No. 378 Broad-Way.

No. 378 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS—CARPETS AT COST—PURcrases at Reduced Prices—Paterson & Humfirey
will now sell off their stock of Carpets, &c., at the lowest

No. 379 BROADWAY, corner of White-st.

THE OLD AND NEW YEAR.

I shall offer to the Public the coming Houtday's fine assortment of useful and ornamental PRESENTS, consisting of Watches, Jewelly, Silver Ware, Diamords and a variety of small and less expective articles. WM. ST TARELL, No. 395 Broadway, into of the firm of A. C. Benedict & Co. The One Hundred Guns that were fired in the ark on Monday, have not been satisfactorily explained to the

public.;

Here it is.

In corsequence of the great reduction in the prices of Funs
the public save Whitte, the Hatter and Furrier, a blast. Depo
for Ladies Furs, No. 212 Broadway, corner Faiton et. Celebrated PIANOS and MELODEONS, in larger Each instrument parameted, and sold at extremely low prices Second-hand Planos at great barsain. Planos to reat. Honace Wayers, No. 333 Broadway.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS.—La-dies troubled with rough or chapped hands will find them inva-uable. They are an excellent protection to the hands while en-gaged in sweeping or the care of coal fires. For sale at all Rub-ber stores, and to the trade only at No. 26 John st., up-stairs.

WET AND COLD FEET PREVENTED.—The NORTH AMERICAN GETTA PERCHA COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, are now prepared to apply their PATENT VULCANIZED GUTTA-PERCHA GOLDEN SOLITOR BOOKS and Shoes. The objections to the crude Gutta-Percha Solica are done away with in this article, so that, for durability, case and comfort, protection from wet and cold ground, and security against colds and coughs, this article cannot be surpassed. Orders left as above will be premptly stiended.

THE STORY OF FANNY TREVANIAN; OR, THE ABDUCTED DAUGHTER—All lovers of a brilliant and beauti-hally-written Story, in which are depicted the sorrows and trials of life, in its various phases, will buy the WIDE AWAKE of this week. For sale everywhere.

of this week. For sale everywhere.

WINTER CLOTHING.—The undersigned will dispose of the balance of his stock of first quality Ready-Made CLOTHING, comprising Overcosts, Business Costs, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., at wholeasle prices, with a view of reintering the new premises at the old stand, No. 221 Broadway, on the 1st of February next, with an entire new stock.

WM. T. JENNINGS, Nos. 7 and 9 Barclay st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS-SPECIAL NOTICE. - In OLIDAY IRENENTS—FIECIAL NOTICE.—In
consequence of a recent fire, the undessigned will sail the balance
of his entire stock (about \$50,000 worth) of rich as d valuable
Giffs, unique Toys, seementy collected in Europe by H. S. RouERS. These goods, highly damaged by smoke and water, will be
sold at a great sacrifice, without regard to cost. Those to wat
of Fancy Goods, let Bracelets, Perfumery, Reticules, WorkBoxes, Music Boxes, Games for old and young, Toys for althe
children, at prices which are simest equal to making them a
present, will find this a rare opportunity.

H. S. Rockes, Fancy Bassar, No. 449 Broadway.

500 EXTRA FINE VELVET VESTS at \$6; Black Castor Beaver Overcosts, \$12; French Cloth Dress and Frock Costs, \$6; Alexander's Kid Gloves 5; &c., at Evans's Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 56 and 68 Fulton st. N. B.—For broken Banks, see another page. SHAWLS! SHAWLS!—We will offer, this morn-

ing 600 line PLAID LONG SHAWLS, of the largest size, at \$4, each, worth \$3, 300 do., at 20, 200 do., at \$6, the same as unoully suid at \$6. Also, rich Casawarger Long and Square Bhawls, Scauss, &c., at a reduction of 50 \$0 cmt. from their real value, E. H. Lexaberran, No. 347 Broadway, corner of real value.

NEW STYE OF PATENT BOOTS AND SHOES .-The subscribers beg to inform Gentiemen and citizens generally that they have opened at No. 318 Broadway, with an extensive assortment of the above noted Boors and Snows, manufactured by ROUDIERS in Paris, who received the Grid Medal at the exhibition in 1849. Boots and Shoes manufactured for the wholesale and retail trade.

DELATOND & LATEROR.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold a special auction sale of STOCKS and BONDS THIS DAY, at 125 o'clock, at the MERCHARTS' EXCHANGE. For further particulars see his Catalogue this day.

Catalogue this day.

TO APFORD ROOM for New Stock, Messra, Rooses & Co., corner of Fulton and Nassan ets., are selling off their splendid searctment of Sover Cherriston, mixelle to a selling of their splendid searctment of Sover Cherriston, mixelle to a selling of their splendid search of their control of their

canhonate Cleining for Gentlemen.

CLOTHING suitable for the season, of the most superior cut and quality, is now offered at prices which will satisfy the most conomical of their extraordinary chesparea. Examine them. EDWARD T. HAGKETI. No. 108 Fulton at TO PHYSICIANS .- QUININE SUBSTITUTE,

Residente, hyspejena, e.c. It is just up in package up you sicknaw use.

Dran Nar: I am just out of my last order of Quinine Substitute, or Neive Tonic. Send me six, dozen, wi hout dols, by C. Lee & Co's Express. I never saw anything so entirely satisfactory and sure for the cure of Fever and Agne. I warrant every bottle, (if there is any doubt.) I have never had one bottle returned; our physicians seeing its good effects, prescribe it in their practice. Respectfully, yours,

P. S.—Mr. Cummings came in town October 6, and ordered six dozen more, with a quantity of the Phesphyrized Raisant.

of Liverwort, for curing Consumption. He says, one man walked ten miles to get a bettle; another borrowed half a bot-tle, and was cured, and that he could have sold four dozen be-fore the last arrived.

DEAR SIR: I consider the Quisins Substitute 18, 1854. Dram Sir: I consider the Quicine Substitute an unfailing remedy for Fever and Ague; I have purchased it for myself and others, and have seen one bottle cure a whole family. I used only fifteen teaspoonfulls to cure myself, after having the disease a year. My wife, and my shild, about five years old, were also cured out of the same bottle, after being attended by Pt. Gates and Dr. Cooley, and taking all the remedies we could hear of, but they only served as palliatives, the paroxysms soon again returning; but your medicine has usade permanent cure of each of us. Mr. Sinnett, wife, and son were cured with one bottle. It also cured I. Morison, M. Donoley, J. McCoven, Esqus, and Mrs. Cosgrave, all at Abbotsford, S. Emery, Yonkers, J. Farrell, J. Forman, and M. McManus, J. G. Partesson, without a service of the same of the same chees who have witnessed its effects. Respectfully yours, J. G. Partesson, witness.

Francis Kennedy.

Extract from a Letter of Capt. J. W. Munson.

Raw York, Oct. 3, 1853.

Dran Sir: It affords me much pleasure to add my testimosy

Extract from a Letter of Capt. J. W. Munson.

Baw York, Uct. 3, 185X.

Dava Str. It affords me much pleasure to add my testimozy
in favor of your Quinine So-waitine, or Nerve Toric. I had the
Chagres fever for nine menths, fly liver badly affected; on 16th
of July I bought six bottless of the Quinine Substitute; in a
week the pains in my joints were gone. In two weeks I could
attend to my duty on hoard my vessel, in one month I was a
well mas, and have continued as healthy as I ever was. I
have tried it on one of my crew, who has taken quinice until
it affected the eyedjah, at the Hospital on Staten Island; he
had the fever for six weeks, but your medicine has made
him as healthy a man as there is in New York. I write thus
for the benefit of sailors. Yours, on the square,
John W. MUSSON, Srig Amonovach.

This discovery, made by Dr. LEEDs, entirely superseding
the use of quinites, arsenic, &c., has proved itself an infallible antidote for Fever and Ague in every form, as Panama,
Intermittent and Remittent Fevers. See conclusive certificates
published in pumphlets. For sale by LEEDS & HAZARD,
Wholesale Druggista, No. III Maiden-lane, New York.

R. R. R.—No. 14.

Wholesale Druggieis, No. 121 Malden-lane, New York.

R. R. R.—No. 14.

We request that you examine the testimony we produce, before you condemn or approve our remedies. We have send that each of our Remedies possess a more quick and powerful intinuence over the diseased body, and will stop pain and restore the system to health, strengta, and vill stop pain and restore the system to health, strengta, and viller who less inconvenience to the patient and in less time than any other mode of treatment, or remedies in use. We claim certain virtues for our Remedies that are not pessessed by any others in the world. The public well know that until the introduction of our READY RELIES no remedy ever alaimed to possess the miraculous power of stopping the most termesting pains in a few moments, and curing the protected victim of the most terrible epidemies. Billous and Rheumatic complaints have been cured in a few hours. We can point to thousands of cases where our Remedies have restored the suffering lavaild in a few hours to health and strength.

stored the suffering lavalid in a few hours to health and strength.

Radway's Regulators are the result of our third discovery in medical Science. They are the best medicate in the form of pills in use. In six hours they will prove their wonderful efficacy. Persons troubled with billounces, dynopeias, largulatities, either of the male or female organs of the system, liver complaints, kidney difficulties, will experience in six hours the salutary effects of Radway's Regulators. Letters from the most eminent physicians in the United States inform us that Radway's Regulators are taking the place of all other pills. Try one of R. R. Regulators, ye who are coative or tragglar.

N. B.—R. R. Remedies are sold by Draggists everywhere. Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators (Co., Proprietors of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators, New Fork.

Calem and nowledges that Purgation is the prince.

Galen acknowledges that Purgation is the pris

chairs against a second of the principal reliance as a mean of cure; Dr. Hamilton says the timb is not very remote when it will be the only means used for restoring diseased bodies to seith. The most innocent and reliable Purgative known is the Pitts of Dr. Brandery, which have now in this city a reputation of twenty years, and are still propressing in popular favor.

Branders Printis are sold at 25 cents per box at No. 274 Sowery, 281 Hudson-st, and at the principal office. No. 43 Canalest, two doors from Breadway—Brandreth Building—and at 60,000 feares in this Union.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.—The incontested, the in

contestible superiority of this article for restoring and beautifying the human hair, has won for it a celebrity unprecedented in the history of the Materia Medica. Sold by all dealers overywhere for 25 cts. a bottle.

Lyon, No. 161 Becodway, up stairs.

FURS! FURS!-Ladies' Furs of extra quality, r manufacture only consisting of Capes, Victor Collars, in all the known varieties and fashin Leany & Co., Batter. Aster Hause, Broader HARPS! HARPS!-Three beautiful Grand-Ac on Haurs (second hand,) or the many side at extremely low prices.

FORACE WATERS, No 313 Broadway.

New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1854.

Advertisements for The Thisung of Monday ought to be sent in before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the deak. Price Six Cents. The steamship Union sails from this port for Southampton and Havre To-day at 12 M.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE can be left with the following Agents: Paris.-Charles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivienne. LONDON-Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Cathwine-street, Strand.

CONGRESS, YESTERDAY.

The Senate was not in session. House, Dec. 15.-The Oivil and Diplomatic Appre priation bill was reported, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. A bill for the improvement of Michigan City Harbor was referred to the Commerce The House then took up private bills, one of which was for the relief of the children and heirs of Baron De Kalb, for whom \$66,000 were voted. Memorials for the passage of the Homestead bill were presented, and then the House adjourned to

The Board of Aldermen's Committee seem determined to crowd through their rear building additions to the City Hall. They say they are unable to find any better plan. We hear that a very different plan will be on exhibition, this day, at the Law Institute, in the new Court House. We don't know what it is: but anything would be an improvement on that of the Committee. Let the people examine both, and all plans, and insist upon the best one.

By the arrival of the Northern Light, we have the details of California news to the 24th ult., previously announced by telegraph. The U.S. steamer Mississippi had arrived at San Francisco. with one week's later news from the Sandwich Islands. The treaty of annexation was not yet signed.

THE TRUE GROUND. A good deal is said just now about restoring the Missouri line, and many persons who really desire to restrain the encroachments of Slavery seem to think that such a measure would accom plish the purpose. This we think is altogether a mistake. As long as that line existed, there was nobody at the North who thought of disturbing it. On our side we were will ng to keep the Compromise of 1820. But the champions of Slavery, having had their pay in full under that bargain, were determined to take from us what we had paid them for, and by the treachery of our own representatives our exclusive right to our property was taken away. It was an act of exceeding wrong, which has not only rained the Demo cratic party, but will ruin every other party that shall dare to lend it even a tacit support. It is an act that demands not the simple revival of the old line, but a reparation, broad and full enough to satisfy the deceived and outraged North, and allay the indignant feeling of the truly democratic masses of the free States. Such a reparation is proposed in the following bill, introduced in the Senate at the last session, by Mr.

Chase and now on the table of that body:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That there shall be neither Savery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, in any Territory of the United States."

This is what should be done, and the least that

the rights of the free States can be safe with. In this simple sentence the true ground occupied. For the principle of this bill, the freemen of the North should appear at the bar of Congress as unanimous petitioners. No man, with a free heart in him, but would lend his support to such a measure, and no time should be

EXPLANATIONS DESIRED.

The journals of Washington, and most of the highly respectable body of gentlemen who write letters from that city to journals of other places, are now unanimous in lauding an enterprize for the colonization of the country around Greytown and the Mosquito Coast generally, projected by a so-called Central American Land and Mining Company, and about to be put in execution, as we hear, by Col. Kinney, of Texas. What is most striking about it is that even The Union, the organ of the Administration, is particularly loud in praise not only of Col. Kinney, who, we are ready to believe is a most beroic and elevated person, but also of the scheme itself. Now, as we have hitherto been in the habit of regarding this enterprize as one of the most impudent speculations ever generated in a period of commercial inflation and public gambling, we must confess to some little surprise at the unanimity and confidence with which our cotemporories put forth an entirely opposite opinion, and supposing that we must be wrong in the premises, we venture modestly to appeal to those who are better acquainted with the facts, and especially to The Union, for a little information.

It seems that the Company of which Col. Kinney is the agent, has obtained a title to twentyfive million acres, more or less, of land in the socalled Mosquito Territory. In The Union aware that this title purports to be derived solely from the Mosquito King ! And does that journal remember how conclusively and even truculently it has again and again proved that the Mosquito King never did nor could own or cede the lands that this Company claim to hold under him Has it forgotten its own thunder, so often launched against England for asserting the claim of this unbreeched savage-that, we think is the phrase-to the port of San Juan and the territory adjacent? Have all its learned historical demonstrations that this territory belongs to Nicaragua, and that England and her asyage protegé ought to be expelled as tresspassers. been mere impositions upon its readers and the

public! Do let us have light on these questions. We would like also to know what The Union intends to do with the protest of Nicaragua against the occupation of her soil by this company of adventurers from a friendly nation, who propose to take her land and, to set up a new and independent State upon it, by virtue of a deed given by an Indian Chief whom she never recognized. The | than pay for a mile of double track road per day;

operation of Col. Kinney, supposing his title to be valid, even as regards the Mosquit, Govern ment, which is doubtful-is just as if some British or French adventurer were to go into Texas or Nebraska and establish an independent monarchy under a deed obtained from an Indian of the locality. The Union eass it is not filibustering, and The Intelligencer rejoices that it is to settle all the vexed and vexatious questions of protectorate and severeignty; but if it was in the territory of the United States and not of Nicaragua that the great work was to be accomplished, perhaps they might have different opinions on the abstract right of it, as well as on its practical result.

But is The Union aware that the grants in question, which were made by the Mosquito King to the brothers Peter and Samuel Shepherd, and Stanislas Thomas Haley, have all been repeatedly revoked and annulled by the Mosquito King, by and with the consent and advice of the representative of the British Government, his Protector ! Is it aware that this revocation was made on the ground that the King never received any equivalent for the grants; that he was drunk when he made them; and that they were essentially illegal and invalid? Is it aware that though these grants were formerly the exclusive property of British subjects, their owners never could prevail on the British Government to cause the decrees of revocation and annulment to be rescinded, but that that Government has constantly sustained the course of its agents in Mosquitia in this matter ! Or is our cotemporary aware that these same annulled grants had long been bawked about in search for a purchaser, but never found one till they were bought up for a song by the present

epeculators? If The Union should deign to Illuminate the obscurity of these points, we hope it will also state to what extent the Administration, which gained such glory in bembarding Greytown, is pledged to the support of the Mosquito sovereignty as embooled in these annulled and worthless grants, under which the territory of Nicaragua is to be occupied, in spite of her, by a new republic on the Texan pattern. Will it also tell us how such support is to be reconciled with the first article of the Clayton Bulwer Treaty, by which the United States became bound never directly or indirectly to plant a colony in Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America?

RAILROADS AND RAILROAD MEY.

We had occasion a few months since to call the attention of our readers to the fact that Messrs. Vinton. Ashmun and Poor had established themselves in Washington as a boring committee, for the purpose of baving the duty removed from railroad iron, and of earning a commission of a few hundred thousand dollars, to be divided among themselves and their associates in the dirty work: and we now have occasion to resume the subject, the effort having again been recommenced.

The reasons now offered to Congress for enabling these persons to earn the commission promised them by railroad makers at home and railroadiron makers abroad are, as we learn from a cotemporary, as follows:

"1. That the tax on railway iron is an unnecessary burden to the National Treasury, and that it has with-drawn from circulation nearly ten millions of coin within three years, a basis of full thirty millions of

within three years, a basis of full thirty minimum of credit for the purposes of commerce.

2 It does not protect the American manufacturer, the imports of foreign railway from having horeased, in spite of it, 300 per cent, within the six years ending with January, 1854.

The Tariff of 1842 did give protection to iron, and had it been maintained, the Treasury would long since have ceased to receive any duties on that commodity, and the people would long since have been so abundantly supplied with good iron at a price so low as effectually to have terminated the importing it for any purpose whatsoever. That, however, did not suit our British free trade friends, and the duty was so far reduced as to crush a large portion of the iron masters; and then, when the domestic competition was reduced, the price went up; and then the British iron masters were exabled to charge double prices for poorer iron. and we were forced to go to them for, as is here stated, three hundred thousand tuns, upon which we have paid in a single year. in extra price, more tax for the support of British furnaces than would have built furnaces at home capable of producing

The Tariff of 1846 was to give us chesp iron, but it has given us dear iron. It was to give us cheap lead, but it has given us dear lead. It was to give us chesp coal, but it has given us dear coal -and these things it has done because of the ruin that, before the influx of California gold, it spread among the producers of coal, iron and lead. It was to give us money in great abundance, and yet, notwithstanding the discovery of the mines of California and Australia, money has become an almost unattainable commedity. It was to make our merchants rich, but it is making them poor. It was to cause us to supply the world with breadstuffs, yet food is now becoming to the laborer a commodity almost as unattainable as is gold to the merchant. It has failed in all its promises, and the true course would seem to be that of going back to protection but Mesers. Vinton & Co. say, "No! let us co shead and repeal the whole duty. As yet we have enabled the foreign manufacturer to but in his pocket only one half of the duty that would have been payable under the act of 1842, and iron is only forty per cent. higher than it would have been had that act been maintained, but let us now give him the rest, and les him break down all the furnaces and rolling mills of the country and then we shall have iron still higher, and its makers will find no difficulty in boying railroad bonds with their extra profits. and we ourselves will earn large commissions and grow rich."

This is precisely what the act of 1846 has done. It has filled the pockets of British iron-masters, and our railroad makers have been first taxed in the extra price, and then graciously permitted to give for it bonds bearing eight, ten and twelve per cent, interest. And this they have done until bonds can no longer be sold, and roads can no longer be made. How long they will continue to shut their eyes to the fact that they are thus taxed, and that all their difficulties result from being forced to go abroad for iron that should be made at home, we cannot tell; but sure we are that there cannot be an intelligent man among them who does not see that if the constant drain of gold could be stopped, they would soon cease to have any difficulty in buying iron and making roads. At present our own workmen are being discharged in thousands and tens of thousands, and we are thus wasting labor in every direction to an amount that would more

and yet, instead of taking warning from the past and preparing for the future by the adoption of arrangements for setting all these people to work. they desire to go shead, in the same direction, and close the remaining furnaces and mills of the country. "Whom the gods would destroy they "first make mad," and this is certainly true of our road-makers. The downfall of roads in 1841-2 was due to measures similar to those they now desire to see adopted, and the result of their adoption now must be the same that was then ex-

The other day we said that Talleyrand was "Jesuitical, double-faced and time serving"-an opinion neither very novel, nor, we fistler ourselves, very inelegant'y expressed-but thereupon The N. Y. Times, feeling itself hurt, mildly retorts that our style is that of "Peter Porcu-'pine and the fish-women of Billingsgate," adding a new version of its old story that THE TRI-BUNE is a very unpopular paper while its own modest merit, sweet temper, elevated style, and "becoming deference" in discussing public measures, have rendered it splendidly popular.

As for the epithets applied to Talleyrand, if The N. Y. Times supposes them to describe its own character in the estimation of that part of the public whose esteem is especially desirable, it is but natural that it should be angry at any words that could be supposed to contain even the most distant suggestion of the fact. It is an old saying that they whom the coat fits may wear it, and since The N. Y. Times is greatly disturbed by the adjectives in question, we can only regret our inability to offer it any consolation. We will admit, however, that the sensitiveness it exhibits does more credit to its conscience than to its shrewdness.

But as to the comparative popularity and success of the two journals-which our cotemporary seems to regard as his most stunning argument since he brings it us on every occasionas to that we must be allowed to differ. It is true that THE TRIBUNE is not in the habit of truckling to popular prejudices, of being on all sides of a public question, or of considering whether it will gain or lose subscribers by following this or that course; and in this respect we shall not dispute that The N. Y. Times may have immensely the advantage of us. But somehow. though we do not court popularity, and should see not the slightest reason for getting in a passion if we were called "Jesuitical, double-faced, and time serving," THE TRIBUNE is a tolerably popular journal-perhaps we may say it is the most popular in the world-being taken by upward of 155,000 subscribers, of whom above 65,000 have been added to its lists within the past year. The N. Y. Times, we believe, boasts that it has 36,000, to which, perhaps, a limited Weekly circulation of some 5,000 or 10,000 may be added. Under these circumstances, we suggest to our cotemporary that it is rather ludicrous to lay so great stress on our unpopularity, or to breg so much over the contrast of its own superior favor with the people. It would also do well to dismiss another notion which seems to be equally inherent with it, namely, that we regard its peculiar success with tribulation and vexation, systematic and vehement, and that this is the snimus of any strictures we may see fit to make on its tendencies and course. We beg to assure our neighbor that any personal feeling we may entertain is the reverse of either envy or emulation, when we see the Editor of a journal who had recauted his views, and publicly abaudoned his position on the Liquor-Law question, in order to get the nomination to office of a party he had previously opposed, after being elected by that party, turning around again, as if willing to hedge with the rum-sellers, and really, if not openly, to abandon the policy he had professed to embrace. This is a transaction which The N. Y. Times may, perhaps, prefer not to have characterized, even as briefly, or by a saying of Talleyrand's, but it is one in which a high officer of the State and a newspaper are the actors, and which every public journal has a right to comment on, whether with indignation, pity or regret.

Cel. BENTON has accepted the invitation of the Mercantile Library Association to lecture before them in this City, upon two conditions-Academy of Music, which will be opened on that pight at 25 cents a head. The great Missourian will arrive here from Washington on Monday night, and will leave New-York on Wednesday morning. The recent death of his wife will prevent his accepting any special attentions from his friends. He goes to Boston from here.

The Commissioners of Emigration held a special meeting, yesterday afternoon, to hear the report of the Committee appointed to consider the charges made against them by the Ten Governors, of not taking care of the emigrants arriving at this port. Mosars, Verplanck, Carrigan, and the Vice-President of the Society reported that since the organization of the Commissioners in May, 1847, they have disbursed in this county the sum of \$2,000,658, and that they have indemnified the various other counties in the State to the amount of \$400,000 for a like purpose.

The report was adopted. The Governors, while charging the Commissioners with having thrown the support of lunatics upon them, omit to state that the Commissioners have paid to them over \$93,000. And the Commissioners state that they are ready and able to pay the balance to the Governors when the quesn of the liability for the support of children born in this country of alien parents shall have been decided by the arbitrators to whom it has been submitted.

RAILEOAD COLLISION.—The Philadelphia train due at Jersey City at 2] o'cleck last evening did not arrive until after 12 o'clock, on account of a collision at about 7 o'clock in the suburbs of Elizabethtown, beween the 6 o'clock train for Rahway and a Camden and Amboy train. It appears that the Camden and An boy train, being late, and apprehensive of delay to the boat plying between Amboy and New-York, wing to the fog, left their track at New-Brunswick for Jersey City without previous arrangement, and at Elizabethtown came into collision with the train for Rahway. The locomotives were smashed up badly, but no passengers were injured except one, slightly.

RESULT OF GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS .- At every Gubernatorial election which has taken place in the Free States, during the present year, the Administration, has been defeated, with the single exception of New-Hampshire. The old Granite State will redeem herself next spring. The new Governors are as follows:

MYRON H CLARK, Whig.
JAMES POLLOCK, Whig.
HENRY J. GARDNER, K. N.
ANSON P. MORRILL, A. N. D.
HENRY DUTTON, Whig.
KINSLEY 8 BINGHAM, Rep.
JAMES W. GRIMES Rep.
STEPHEN ROYCE, Whig.
WILLIAM W. HOPPIN, Whig.

Seven of the nine above named States had Deme cratic Governors last year.

THE LATEST NEWS. PRCEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

ARRAIGNEENT OF WENDELL PHILLIPS. Bostov, Friday, Dec. 15, 1854. Wendell Phillips, Esq., appeared in the U. S. Cirout Court this morning, and gave bail in the sum of \$1,500, to appear in March next to answer the charge of resistance to the U. S. Marshal at the time of the Burns rendition. At his request the following persons were allowed to become his bondsman: Messre. Geo. W. Phillips, H. I. Bowdwitch, R. E. Apthorp, Semuel May, C. M. Edls, and Francis Jackson.

Isaac Smith, a shoemaker by trade, was arrested here this morning on a charge of murdering his ille-gitimate child, and was committed for examination.

He is a married man.

The Stark Mills at Manchester, N. H., took fire in the pickers' room yesterday, but by great exertions the fire was put out after a loss of about \$1,500.

HEAVY DECLINE IN COTTON.

HEAVY DECLINE IN COTTON.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 15, 1834.

The continued unfavorable foreign advices for Cotton have seriously affected prices in our markets, which closed to day at irregular rates; the average decline on the week being not less than it to je. per pound. The sales of the week foot up about 10,000 bales, and we quote the extrems price at 622 jc., according to quality. The receipts of the week are estimated at 13,400 bales, and the stock in port, exclusive of shipboard, 33,200 bales.

A heavy failure in the cotton trade was reported heavy failure in the cotton trade was reported

LARGE FAILURE IN CHARLESTON-ELEC-TION OF U. S. SENATOR. COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 15, 1854. It is reported here that the large cotton house of Dulin, in the City of Charleston, has failed for half a

million of dollars.

The Hop. A. P. Butler was redlected to-day to the

THE ARCADE BANK.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Dec. 15, 1834.

There is no truth in the report published in the New-York papers of last evening about the Arcade Bank of this city. The Bank will not probably lose a dollar by Hill, Carpenter & Co., and the loss of their whole indebtedness would not affect its credit.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 15, 1854.
Supreme Court, State of Pennsylvania vs. The Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company. This case was further argued to day by Messrs. Stanton and Johnson.
The case of Robert Wickliffe vs. Thomas D. Owings was argued by Mr. Preston for the appellant.
Adjourned to Monday.

RECIPROCITY TREATY IN NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 15, 1854.

The Governor of Nova Scotia has issued his proclamation, admitting certain American goods under the reciprocity treaty, free of duty.

XXXIIID. CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 15, 1854.

Mr. HOUSTON, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1856. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. EDDY introduced a bill making an appropriation for continuing the piers and constructing breakwaters at Michigan City, Indiana, and otherwise improving the harbors of the said city. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House then went into Committee on Private bills, and the first on the calendar was for extending the Colt patent.

the Colt patent.

Mr. EDGERTON moved that it be passed by, as
the Select Committee on that subject is not ready to

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) thought they had better dis-Mr. JONES (Tein.) thought they have pose of it now.

Mr. EDGERTON'S motion was, however, agreed to.

A bill for the relief of the children and heirs of
Major General DeKaib was discussed, and amended
by appropriating \$66,000 for that purpose. This, together with four other private bills, passed.

Mr. WALBRIDGE presented the memorial of Benjamin Price and others in favor of the Homestead
bill; after which the House adjourned till Monday.

TALLEYRAND, GOLDSMITH, OR WHO?

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune. Sin: The columns of The N. Y. Times often enferce the truth of the expression, "that a little "learning is a dangerous thing:" and there is every reason to believe, that in attributing the saying

Language is given to man to conceal his thoughts, to Goldsmith, it has made one of its usual mistakes. Almost all such epigrammatic sayings have not come freshly coined from the brain of any one single man, but are rather the result of many efforts; until at last shaken into their best form, and bearing the mint mark of some eminent person, they are handed down to all time. This is especially the case with the saying referred to. Thus the germ of it is to be found in the Iliad, Book IX, line 313, where Achilles

eays:
"He conceals one thing in his mind, but says another."
" a with main consider." no public reception, and no pay. They have

And I think you will agree with me is considering fixed upon Tuesday evening, and engaged the the above line the original of the stronger maxim, equally now attributed to South and Talleyrand, but more recently by The N. Y. Times to Goldsmith.

In your article of this morning you bring Young in for a share. Young's lines are: "Where Nature's end of language is declined, And men talk only to conceal their mind."

But more about this below.

Dean Moss, who died in 1729, in his sermon, "Of the Nature and Properties of Christian Humility,"

"Gesture is an artificial thing: men may stoop and oringe, and how popularly low, and yet have ambitious designs in their heads. And speech is not always the just interpreter of their mind." Bermone, &c., 1737. Vol. vil., p. 402.

Dr. South, a far abler man, perhaps, than either Talleyrand or Goldsmith, says, in his sermon, upon 1

"Men speak with designs of mischief, and, therefore, they speak in the dark. In short, this seems to be the true in ward judgment of all our politic sages, that speech was given the ordinary not of men whereby to communicate their mind, but to well men to exaced it." Vol. 1, p. 114. Dublis Ed., 1720, fol. And now for Goldsmith :

I do not remember to have seen the saving in any of Goldsmith's works, unless it be an expression which he makes use of in his " Essay on the policy of concealing our wants or Poverty;" but certainly be is there speaking of something very different-neves intending to lay down a profligate and unprincipled maxim. His words are as follows:

"It is usually said by grammarians, that the use of language isto express our wants and desires; but men who know the world, hold, and I thin with some show of reason, that he who heat know how to seep his necessities private, is the most likely person to have them redressed, and that the true use of speech is not so much to express our wants as to conceal them." But, it would be scarcely fair, either to Goldsmith or Young's memory-the one a highly religious man,

and the other warm-hearted, and a sincere lover of his kind-to attribute to them the maxim in its present cold worldly form, while its socering epigrammatic shape comports well with the general view entertained of Talleyrand.

And, now, as to the probable source of the mistake your cotemporary:

The London Morning Chronicle, of Friday, Nov. 19, 1852, in giving an account of the life of the Duke of Wellington, says:

"Perhaps Wellington was the most perfect living contradiction the world ever saw of Goldmeth's (not Talleyrand's) maxim that speech was given to man to conceal his thoughts."

Is it not quite possible that the Editor in question and the Cantain Cuttle,

read the article referred to, and like Captain Cuttle, "made a note of it !" In fine, you may rely on its not being anywhere in Goldsmith, unless the sentence from the Essay I have quoted can be made to bear the meaning implied. For Goldy's sake I hope it cannot.

I am. Sir, your ebedient servant, New York, Dec. 14, 1854.

Decisions were filed yesterday in the U.S. District Court, in regard to smuggling on board the British steamer Alps and the American steamer Washington; the former being declared forfeited and the latter seized.

IRISH REFUGEES OF 1848.

ADDRESS TO SMITH O'BRIEN.

LARGE MEETING OF CITIZENS.

Addresses by Charles O'Conor, Robert Emmet. John Mitchell, Thomas F Meagher, Richard O'Gorman, Michael Doheny, and others.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Broadway Tabernacle, last evening, in pursuauce of a call signed by Mayor WESTERVELT and a number of distinguished citizens, to adopt an address to the Irish Patriot, Smith O Brien, "expressive of the admiration which his tofty integrity and disinterested patriotism have inspired, and the sincere gratification his restoration to his family has caused." The Emerald Isle was largely represented, and Messra. MEAGHER and MITCHEL, who arrived at 71 o'clock, were greeted with prolonged cheers. All the " Exiles of is now in the City were present-Meagher, Mitchel, Richard O'Gorman, John B. Dillon, John Savage, Col. Doheny, &c. As they took seats upon the platform, they were loudly cheered.

His Honor Mayor WESTERVELT presided, and on

taking the Chair was warmly received.

CHARLES O'CONOR was appointed Secretary. Before reading the call of the meeting, he mentioned that the .ion. Robert Emmet, who had been expected, was, he feared, prevented from attending by incispesition. Mr. Emmet was so remarkably con nected, through his family, with the history of Ireland, that they would all regret his absence. After reading the call, Mr. O'Conor continued:

Although far removed from the agitating events which are now occurring in Europe, still we are not indifferent observers of them. Those events are viewed by different individuals, through different mediums, and the results are looked forward to, with various hopes. We who have a sympathy with all hat concerns Ireland, wish that one nation who is engaged in the struggles for supremacy, or rather, it may be to held her own, may find the worst of it [Cheers.] England has been a dominant power for some hundreds of years, not so many indeed but that we can count them. It is scarcely 800 years since the battle of Hastings, wherein a foreign invacer made the island his own. is scarcely 800 years since the battle of Hastings, wherein a foreign invader made the island his own. If in the cycle of years, in its octave, there is now to be presented to the world, a haughty power, humiliated, it can scarcely be with the sympathy and commiscration of Irishmen, [Cheers.] Eagland, in her bour of prosperity, has never shown kindness nor generosity, nor conclinated a friend, nor made one, and in the hour of her adversity, she will find few who will view her fall except with indifference. [Cheers.] Certain, indeed, it is, that if she were not now in tribulation, we should not have met here to night to congratulate one man in having been in some measure freed from her power. It has not been through her kindness nor her generosity, but it has been for the purpose of throwing a sop to the Irish wolf dog, whom she yet fears may have strength enough in this hour to seize the rapacious robber by the throat. We of Irish descent owe her nothing. She has given us neither justice nor clemency, and if the hour may come when she will ask it, the question then will be for us to determine, shall we give it. [Cros of no, no, and applance] But enough of this. This address, which I have the honor and satisfaction of reading, will express the sentiments which we in common must entertain for the noble mind to whom it is dedicated.

The address, anid enthusiastic applause, was then read as follows:

read as follows:
ADDRESS TO WM. SMITH O'BRIEN.

Sin: You have been forbidden to return to the land of your fathers. The State policy which releases you from a painful exile, places you with a command not to set foot upon it, within sight of that island with whose memories, hopes, and sorrows your own have been identified.

Yet, in the heart of the family with which you have been blessed, surrounded by the faces that were a sweet light to you in your more troubled days, and gratefully acknowledging that Heaven has preserved them all to you for this festival of home-though in a them all to you for this festival of home—though in a foreign clime it be—your joy to day must be exceed-ing great. The congratulations of freemen, offered to you from the chief City of America, will not, we trust, detract from, but increase, the happiness which has been allotted to you now in compensation for much suffering, generously incurred and courageously en-dured.

suffering, generously incurred and courageously endured.

Nor can we confine ourselves to congratulations merely, without injustice to the feelings with which we contemplate a career rendered notable by a singular integrity, great industry, disinterestedness the most perfect, and a heroism which conquered many influences far more dismaying than the fear of death. From your first appearance in public life to the hour in which you tooked for the isst time on the forests that girdled you in your solitude, your conduct has been consistent. Truthful, generous, fearless at the outset—the same, through many events, it has sontinued to be. Thus it was at the closing scene of that banishment, the memory of which will not be altogether sad, if it teaches men to cultivate the virtues, the endurance and the dignity by which it was aderned.

Entering the British Parliament at early manhood Entering the Brillah Parlament at early manhood, we have observed that, with a correct conscience, a cultured intellect and a strong will, you liberally gave your time, your mind, your labor, to the faithful discharge of those high duties which, as a legislator, devolved upon you. Free from the constraints which a blind addiction to a favorite party imposes, with an impulse far nobler than that with which political par-ties usually strive, and a morality which soared above

tics usually strive, and a morality which soared above the insincerities and intrigues in which, for the most part, the game of politics consists, the world witnessed in you a strange examp e of propriety and honor, which unintelligible at first, they begin at last to understand. With a clear judgment, studying the necessities and the great capacities, as well as the grievous wants, of your country, and carrying into public effect the convictions with which you became impressed, the people hailed you with cheers—the echoes of which have not yet died—when leaving far behind you the foudal walls, within the shadow of which you grew up, you threw—with all the pride, with all the chivalry, and with a magnanimity that enhances the grandeur of your old race—your fortunes with that enterprise, the pure purpose of which survives and sanctifies the wreck in which it perished.

To the circumstances which followed—your trial, sentence, and imprisonment—it is unnecessary to

To the circumstances which followed—your trist, sentence, and imprisonment—it is unnecessary to refer. How that trist has been judged by the public opinion of this Republic—how that sentence has been questioned and reversed—how that imprisonment has been condemned—you have long since been made awarq. Of the entire proceedings of the Government, through the false practices of which you became the victim of its vengeance, the people of America have not ceased to utter their strongest reproduction.

Though many regrets may mingle with them, preserve, Sir, with tranquil satisfaction the recollections of your past career; and to the approval which a

Though many regrets may mingle with them, preserve, Sir, with tranquil satisfaction the recollections of your peat career; and to the approval which a conscience, well at ease, never fails to give, fear not to add the sanction, which men, true to freedom, here stamp upon a history made memorable by the pictare it presents of so brave a struggle with adversity. No country has reason to bow her head, which has a life such as yours to contemplate. No cause is wholly lost, which, in its ruin, tovites the homage of a great commonwealth to so eminent an instance of truth, fortinude and devotion.

You will receive, Sir, these assurances of respect and admiration with feelings no less pleasurable than those with which they have been offered. At the same time we are sensible that the satisfaction they are likely so afford would be lessened were the companions who shared your captivity, and who retrace their steps to a Lappier fortune with you, to be forgetten. It is a grateful task we intrust to you, when we beg that, in our name, you will greet your gallant trier do in terms of the proudest commendation.

Their efforts, aspirations, sacrifices, in the cause of Irish Freedom, are intimately known; and the recollection of them will not quickly perish in a country which, itself the great school and model of them, has been taught to admirs in others the virtues which ennoble equally the martyrs as well as the heroes of a ravolution.

Judge Emment, who had come in while the address

Judge EMMETT, who had come in while the address was being read, came forward to move its adoption He was received with loud applause, and said

FELLOW-CITIZENS-I regret that I am not in a condition to respond to the enthusiasm with which you have received no this evening. I fewed very much, until within the last half-hour, that it would not have been in my power to have presented myself before you; and let me assure you that it required some effort to do it-an effort, however, which the strong desire that I had to be present on an occasion when the object was to express the feelings entertained by the Irish population of this City toward our renowned